



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/591,636	09/05/2006	Vittorio De Nora	MOLO682	3289
7590	04/02/2008	Jay Deshmukh 458 Cherry Hill Road Princeton, NJ 08540	EXAMINER	
BELL, BRUCE F		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
1795		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
04/02/2008		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/591,636	DE NORA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Bruce F. Bell	1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-32 and 40-46 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-9,33-39 and 47 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 10-32 and 40-46 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                      |                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .                                     |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ .                                                         | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ .                         |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant was sent out a notice of non-compliance on June 8, 2007, to which no response was received, which prompted the preliminary amendment to **not** be entered. Therefore, examination of this application is based on the original claims in the application as is set forth in the notice of non-compliance.

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 10-32 and 40-46 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim can not depend on another multiply dependent claim. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims 10-32 and 40-46 have not been further treated on the merits.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 47 is vague and indefinite with respect to what is actually being instantly claimed, since a laundry list of cell components has been instantly claimed. Should applicant disagree with this rejection, the examiner will impose a genus of species election in the next office action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 3 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kishi et al (5952928).

Kishi et al disclose a metal substrate of either stainless steel, nickel, cobalt, iron and steel. See col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 3. The patent discloses an activated cathode that has a substrate on which a first layer which contains nickel or cobalt as a main component is formed on the metal substrate and wherein the nickel or cobalt are in the form of an oxide. See abstract. The patent further discloses a second layer deposited on the first layer and being that of fine platinum or ruthenium particles. See col. 3, lines 16-40. Further it discloses that the ruthenium particles are oxidized. See col. 3, line 45.

The prior art of Kishi et al anticipates the applicants instant invention as set forth above. Applicant will probably argue that their instant invention is an anode, not a cathode, however, this is an apparatus claim and the term “anode” only indicates how the electrode is connected into the circuit and therefore, the final product electrode could be either an anode or a cathode. Its intended use is given little or no patentable weight. Claim 29 shows a cathode component having a cobalt oxide and therefore meets the instant claims as set forth. Therefore, the prior art of Kishi et al anticipates the applicants instant invention for the reasons set forth above.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 4, 5 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lim et al (5248510).

Lim et al disclose a nickel electrode having a porous nickel substrate and a cobalt oxide passivation layer on the nickel substrate. The cobalt oxide is applied to the nickel substrate by contacting the substrate with an aqueous solution of cobalt nitrate, removing the excess solution and heating the substrate in an oxygen environment to form cobalt oxide. See abstract. The nickel substrate is heated in an oxygen containing atmosphere of air to a temperature sufficient to convert the cobalt nitrate to cobalt oxide. The heat treatment is at a temperature of from about 300 to about 400 °C for about 15 to 20 minutes. See col. 4, lines 58-65. The nickel substrate is impregnated within its open porosity with a mass of active material which is nickel hydroxide/oxide doped with 6 to 10 percent by weight of cobalt.

The prior art of Lim et al anticipates the applicants instant invention as shown by way of the disclosure above with respect to the instant claims as presented. Again, even though this is a positive electrode being recited in the Lim et al document, the final product electrode is the same as the applicants electrode and it is immaterial as to the designation of “anode” or “cathode”, since this is intended use of the electrode.

***Double Patenting***

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 1-9, 33-35 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 10-19 of copending Application No. 10/591635. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the copending application encompass those of the instant invention. The difference between the copending application and that of the instant invention is that the copending application claims the cell including the anode as set forth in the instant invention.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

***Double Patenting***

7. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

8. Claim 1, 33, 36-39, 47 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1, 18-21, 29 of copending Application No. 10/591634. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the copending application encompass those of the instant invention. The difference between the copending applications claims as that of the instant inventions claims is that the copending applications claims disclose that the electrical conductive substrate is a cobalt containing metallic outer part where as the instant claims sets forth that the substrate maybe Co in a dependent claim base on the instant independent claim 1.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bruce F. Bell whose telephone number is 571-272-1296. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:30 AM - 3:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571 272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BFB  
March 28, 2008

/Bruce F. Bell/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1795